

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 4, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 75, 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 90, " 82

November 4, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 72, p.m. 76
Humidity 81, " 67

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY,
Barometer 30.00

2951 甲寅年九月七日

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

三月一怡英福

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

BAPTISING GERMANY'S NEW ARMY.

GREAT SLAUGHTER BY THE BRITISH.

Russian Troops to Attack Turks.

BRITISH WARSHIP SHILLS AKABA; THE TOWN EVACUATED

Egypt Under Martial Law.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Martial Law in Egypt.

Nov. 3, 5.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that General Maxwell, in a Proclamation, says the British Government has ordered him to take military control of Egypt to ensure the protection of the country, which is under martial law from to-day.

Loan for Australia.

Nov. 3, 5.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says it is announced that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of £20,000,000.

Russia Tranquill.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Czar, in a manifesto, says Russia will receive fresh aggression from the ancient persecutor of Christianity with perfect tranquillity. He adds that the valiant armies of Russia will triumph.

Russian Troops to Attack Turks.

Nov. 3, 2.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Tiflis reports that the Imperial Viceroy of the Caucasus, in an Army order, states that in view of the Turkish attack on the Russian coast and on vessels of the Black Sea Fleet, the Emperor has ordered the Army in the Caucasus to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

Another Admiralty Warning.

Nov. 3, 2.10 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that, in consequence of the indiscriminate laying of German mines in trade routes under neutral flags, the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area, and all shipping henceforth will pass a line drawn from the Hebrides through the Faroes to Iceland at its own peril unless it follows Admiralty instructions.

H.M.S. Minerva Shells Akaba.

Nov. 4, 2.30 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that, on her arrival at Akaba, H.M.S. Minerva found the place occupied by soldiers, one of whom was apparently German, and also armed natives.

The Minerva shelled the fort and the troops. The town was evacuated and a landing-party proceeded to destroy the fort, barracks, post-office and stores.

There were no British casualties, but the enemy sustained some losses.

"The Heaviest Fighting Yet Engaged in;" Immense German Losses.

Nov. 3, 1 p.m.

An eye-witness with the British headquarters states that the British from the Aisne went to meet the new army which it was known Germany was raising; also the fall of Antwerp had released the besieging troops.

At first, the troops which approached the North Coast were composed almost entirely of cavalry; then more infantry and guns; next, new formations and heavy artillery. Thus the enemy attacked the whole line, and the operations took on a new complexion.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

三月一怡英福

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN:

CONDENSED.

H.M.S. Minerva has bombarded Akaba, and the town has been evacuated.

The Admiralty announces that the whole of the North Sea must now be considered a military area.

Maritz's followers have been split up into small bands which are wandering aimlessly near the German border.

Turkey has made a so-called apology to Russia, but the latter says it is too late to begin any negotiations whatsoever.

Telegrams indicate renewed violent attacks by the Germans in France and Belgium, but all have ended in failure.

News from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there show no sympathy with the Turks' recklessness.

A German steamer has landed at Pera the passengers and crew of three steamers captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

It is announced from Melbourne that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of £20,000,000.

The Czar says Russia will receive the fresh aggression by the ancient persecutor of Christianity with perfect tranquillity.

The Russian Emperor has ordered the Army in the Caucasus to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

The British Government has ordered General Maxwell to take military control of Egypt, which is now under martial law.

Mine-laying under a neutral flag and reconnaissances by trawlers and hospital ships are described as ordinary features of German naval warfare.

A statement from the British Headquarters describes a brilliant feat by the British troops, and shows how the enemy suffered severely.

NEWS.

War news from Weihaiwei is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and particulars of the new N.Y.K. steamer Yassaka Maru appear on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd. Meeting—noon.

Saturday, November 7.

Sale of Curios etc.—G.P. Lambert's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.
Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 12.

Sale of Household Property—G.P. Lambert's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Saturday, November 14.

Hongkong A.D.C. at Theatre Royal, "Blue Bird."

Saturday November 21.

H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Germans Again Repulsed All Along the Line.

Nov. 2, 7 p.m.

A communiqué issued in Paris states:

The enemy continued the offensive yesterday with equal violence in Belgium and the north of France, especially between Dixmude and Lys; but, despite attacks and counter-attacks, we made slight progress all along the line, except in the village of Meesnes, part of which the enemy captured.

The Germans attempted a great effort against the suburbs of Arras, which failed, as did attacks on Lihons and Quesnoy.

We made slight progress in the region of the Aisne, in the direction of Tracy-le-Vel, to the north of the Forest of l'Aigle, as well as at certain points on the right bank of the Aisne, between the Forest of l'Aigle and Soissons.

Above Vailly an attack against our troops holding the right bank also failed.

The same result attended night attacks on the heights of Chemin-des-Dames.

The renewed activity of the enemy's heavy artillery, noticeable at Rethim, between Argonne and the Meuse and on the heights of the Meuse had no appreciable result.

The enemy made an offensive reconnaissance movement, which was repulsed. We progressed in the Vosges and, besides re-capturing the heights dominating the Col de Saint Marns, we occupied the positions in the Ban-de-Sapt district from which the enemy had bombarded Saint Die.

Lys-lez-Lannoy is in the department of Nord, about 8.1-2 miles ENE of Lille.

Meesnes is in the province of West Flanders (Belgium) 6 miles from Ypres.

Libon-sur-Sambre is in the French department of Somme, about 12 miles SSW. of Peronne, 14 miles ESE. of Albert and 2 miles west of Chaunies.

Quesnoy-sur-Deule is in the department of Nord, 6 miles NNW. of Lille.

Tracy-le-Vel is in the department of Oise, 8.1-2 miles NE. of Compiegne.

Ban-de-Sapt is in the department of Vosges, 8.1-2 miles from St. Die.

St. Die is also in the department of Vosges, 33 miles from Epinal and about 8 miles from the German frontier.

Grand Vizier Apologises.

Nov. 2, 8.20 p.m.

Reuter understands that the Grand Vizier has offered apologies for the recent events in the Black Sea.

More Captures by the Karlsruhe.

Nov. 2, 10.10 p.m.

Lloyd's agent at Para reports that a German steamer has landed the passengers and crews of the steamers Van Dyck, Hurstdale and Glanton, which had been captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe.

[Para (or Belém) is on the western shore of the Bay of Guayaquil, Brazil.]

The Van Dyck is a Belgian steamer registered at Antwerp and belonging to Marshall and Girling. She was built in 1904 at Hoboken and has a gross tonnage of 1,132 tons.

The Hurstdale is a vessel of 2,752 tons gross, built in 1902 for Lambert Bros. Ltd., of Liverpool.

The Glanton was built in 1894, for Steel, Young and Co., of London, and is 3,021 tons gross.

North African Mussulmans Show no Sympathy for Turks.

Nov. 2, 10.25 p.m.

Reuter learns from diplomatic sources that the Turkish apology, in order to be satisfactory, must be accompanied by guarantees of reparation for the acts of war committed.

France has issued an official statement regarding the Turkish crisis similar to Great Britain's. She says the news from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there understand the Porte's error and show no sympathy wth the Turks in their recklessness.

Fle's Message to Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Nov. 2, 10.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has telegraphed to H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, late First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, as follows:

The whole Fleet learns with the deepest possible regret of your resignation. We look to you with the greatest loyalty, respect and gratitude for your work for the Navy.

German Offensive Again Completely Fails.

Nov. 3, 3 a.m.

An official report published in Paris at eleven o'clock in the evening states:

Between the North Sea and the Oise the German attacks to-day have been less violent than yesterday.

We progressed in Belgium, south of Dixmude and south of Gheluvel, and have held all our positions.

The violent German offensive in the region of the Aisne, between Bray-en-Laonnois and Vailly, has completely failed.

[Gheluvell is in the province of West Flanders, 31 miles from Bruges and 8.1-2 miles from Ypres.]

Bray-en-Laonnois, is in the department of Aisne, 12 miles from Vailly.

Vailly is in the department of Aisne, 10 miles ENE of Soissons.]

Turkish Embassy Leaves Petrograd.

Nov. 3, 6.30 a.m.

It is announced from Petrograd that M. Sazonoff, after Turkey's reply on Sunday, said it was unsatisfactory and ordered his passport to be handed to the Turkish Charge d'Affaires. The latter, with the Embassy staff, left yesterday.

"Too Late to Begin any Negotiations Whatsoever."

Nov. 3, 6.30 a.m.

A message from Petrograd reports that the Grand Vizier's telegram to M. Sazonoff expressed profound regret at the rupture of good relations, due to a hostile act on the part of the Russian fleet. He said the Porte would not fail to give an opportune solution of this question and would take all measures to prevent the possibility of a repetition of such act.

The Grand Vizier firmly trusted that Russia would show the same spirit of conciliation in this affair as Turkey, in the interests of the two countries.

M. Sazonoff, after listening to the Grand Vizier's telegram, replied to the Charge d'Affaires, Fahr-ed-Din, that Russia formally denied that her fleet took the hostile initiative and said it was too late to begin any negotiat on whatsover.

He added that if Turkey had immediately expelled all German functionaries from her army and navy, then only would it have been possible to open negotiations with a view to satisfying sufferings from the treacherous aggression on Russian coasts. As Fahr-ed-Din's declaration had not changed the situation, Fahr-ed-Din would receive his rapport on Monday.

The Maritz Affair.

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Capetown reports that Maritz's rebels following have split up into small bands and are wandering about aimlessly near the German border. Who shall surrender are expected.

Maritz himself is wounded.

The German Idea of "Playing the Game."

Nov. 3, 7.20 a.m.

The Admiralty, in an announcement regarding the North Sea, declares that mine-laying under a neutral flag and reconnaissances by

NOTICES

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General Managers.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE**SOLE AGENTS****MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.**

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. E. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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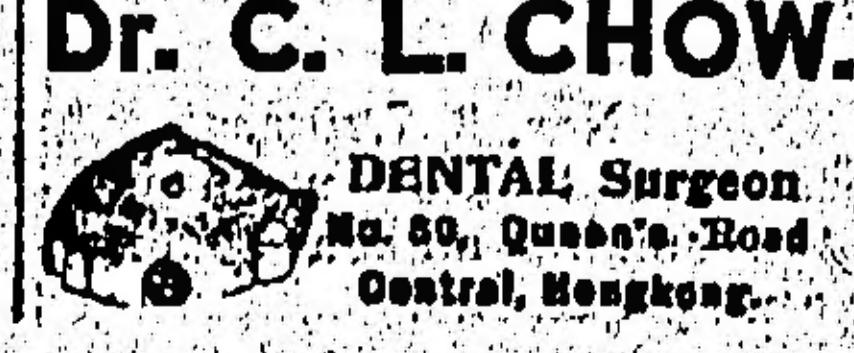
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GENERAL NEWS.

Radium Ore Supplies. With the prominence given to the subject of radium, some interest attaches to a brief report by Mr. Edgar T. Wherry describing deposit of carnotite near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, published as Bulletin 580 II of the United States Geological Survey. Carnotite is one of the radium-bearing minerals, and this deposit is believed to have been formed by precipitation from the ground water and can now be seen in process of formation where water trickles out through cracks in the rocks. This deposit is of significant interest, but the present knowledge regarding it is insufficient to warrant any statement as to its workability. So far as is now known the total area covered by the carnotite bearing lenses is very small, the observed outcrops being confined to a strip but a few hundred feet in extent.

World's Largest Staff. The largest flagpole in the world was dedicated on the exposition grounds in San Francisco, when a 232-foot shaft of clear Oregon pine, the gift of the people of Astoria, Or., was formally tendered and accepted at exercises held under the auspices of the Oregon Society of California, and participated in by the Mayor and representatives of the exposition. Two huge staffs are firmly planted on the Oregon site and directly in front of the massive Oregon State building. From its extreme height they now fly a forty-nine-foot American flag, which was raised yesterday and which also is the gift of a patriotic Oregonian. The exercises were opened by Mrs. J. W. Howard, vice-president of the Oregon Society. Secretary Eugene Shelby acted as master of ceremonies. George A. Nelson, of Astoria, who assisted in bringing the pole here, was the first speaker. Nelson formally tendered his city's gift to the exposition, and Mayor Ralph followed him with an address of acceptance, in which he again spoke warmly of the bond which unites the neighbouring states on the Pacific Coast. O. M. Clark, one of Oregon's exposition commissioners; George L. Hutchins, of Portland, President of the Festivals Association of the Pacific Coast, and W. D. Wheelwright, a well-known Oregonian, also spoke in felicitous vein. At the conclusion of this part of the exercises Mrs. Clark, wife of the exposition commissioner, unveiled the brass tablet telling of Astoria's gift. The huge flag was raised by little Miss Marie Lingquist, a San Francisco lass, who is the granddaughter of Captain W. H. Pope, a famous old Columbia river pilot. After the exercises dancing was enjoyed for an hour in the Oregon State building.

I. P. Methods.

A very pretty dispute is in the making between Mr. G. Wells and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, says the *Globe*. It appears that Mr. Wells, together with Mr. C. Bugberg Wright, sent their letter to the *Labour Leader*, in which regret was expressed that two of the more prominent members of the Socialist wing of the Labour party, Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, are devoting their "very great energies" and abilities to campaign against the present war on account of some faceted diabolical quality of our ally Russia." It was also pointed out that at these two shining lights of the Labour party, however extensive their travels, did not appear to have ever visited Russia, "or to have any ideas about Russia that have not been derived from popular fiction and malodrama." This letter was not published, but the *Labour Leader* quoted a single sentence and then devoted a column "to the vehement abuse of its two writers." In a communication to the Press Mr. Wells requests local papers in Labour constituencies to note these I. P. methods.

New Dean of St. Albans. Canon George Wilfrid Blenkins, Vicar of Hitchin, Herts, has been appointed by the Crown to the Deanship of St. Albans, and by the Bishop of St. Albans to the Rectory of St. Albans, which dual appointment was rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Walter John Lawrence.

NOTICE

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NEW N.Y.K. STEAMER.

TURKISH ENVOY.

Reported to be Leaving America.

On October 20 the new N.Y.K. steamer *Yasaka-maru* left Kobe for Yokohama, where she will commence her maiden voyage to London, the terminal port of the company's European run pending certain eventualities in Antwerp. The steamer was built, says the *Japan Chronicle*, at the Kawasaki Yard, and is undoubtedly one of the finest, if not the finest, vessel launched in Kobe. She has a gross tonnage of 12,000, and a displacement tonnage of 21,000. Her length is 525 feet over all, breadth 63 1/2 feet, and depth 37 1/2 feet. She has a cargo capacity of 14,000 tons, while her speed is 17 knots. Her passenger accommodation is large, 122 first-class, 60 second-class, 12 intermediate, and 178 steerage. Needless to say, she is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's. The *Yasaka-maru* was thrown open to public inspection on Monday afternoon, and a large number of people, including several foreigners, availed themselves of the invitations issued by the Nippon Yusion Kaisha. The gangway landed one on to a fine broad deck, with battened holds. Following the line indicated, one next turned to the right and mounted the poop, where the second-class accommodation is found. There is one hatch up here, but when this hold is not working, passengers have ample space in which to promenade. Mounting first the deck-house, one finds oneself on a sort of after-bridge, with the usual appliances and boats, while the ship's hospital is also located here; it could not be in a better position so far as coolness and quiet is concerned; there are three self-leveling cots of the latest type, while a special bathroom is attached for the use of this department. Returning to the lower deck, one enters the second-class smoking-room containing three card-tables, and decorated with green leather and illuminated by stained-glass windows. Though not large, it can be described as an exquisite room, for in addition to the real comfort provided, the fittings generally are such as must please the eye in all climates, an important consideration on a run like this. Descending to the deck below, which is a continuation of the main deck, one comes to the second-class cabins. The N.Y.K., in their printed description of these cabins, say that "second-class passengers are quite as comfortably accommodated as first-class." It is no exaggeration, for the cabins in question are provided with accessories which only a few years ago were reserved for first-class quarters. The cabins on the outside have a port-hole for each bunk, upper and lower, so are well lighted. A few of the cabins are situated in the middle of the poop. The dining-saloon is in keeping with the rest of the accommodation in the second-class; it contains eight small tables, and one long one; there are forty-six seats altogether; a piano is provided. An ironing-

Washington, September 24.—Following the announcement today by A. Rustom Bey, Turkish Ambassador, that he does not alter his views, expressed in a recent interview, and will leave the United States within a fortnight, President Wilson expressed to callers his displeasure over the recent utterances of some of the diplomats accredited to the United States from belligerent governments. He mentioned no names and told inquiring newspapermen that he would make no comment, preferring that the discussion be conducted through the regular channels of the State Department.

Three published interviews in particular have given the American government offence, one by the Turkish Ambassador, another by Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister to Mexico, and a third attributed to Baron von Schoen, former secretary of the German embassy at Tokyo, but formally repudiated by him.

Turkish Envoy to Leave. Whether other interviews have been taken up officially has not been divulged. The Turkish Ambassador was given an opportunity to withdraw his remarks, but he informed the President that he did not care to change his views and would leave the United States soon of his own initiative on leave of absence. His interview compared lynchings in the United States and "watercures" in the Philippines to acts which the Turkish people had committed in religious uprisings.

An explanation of the remarks of Sir Lionel Carden, who criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy, is expected to be forwarded by the British Foreign Office as soon as the Minister, who is en route to England, reaches there.

Repudiated by Von Schoen. Baron von Schoen called on Acting Secretary Lansing of the State Department and personally repudiated an interview in which he was represented as saying that the Japanese hated the American people and that war between the two countries was inevitable. The explanation of the German Secretary was accepted by Mr. Lansing.

room and an electric laundry are to be found along one of the passages. The engineer's quarters are amidships, and line two broad passages on either side, down which a good current of air should pass when the steamer is in motion. Near the engine-room these passages become narrower. On the starboard side one passes first a large dispensary, next door to which is the doctor's room, while next to that is the barber's shop, "with a barber in prompt attendance." On the other side is a spacious dark-room "especially placed at the disposal of amateur photographers." The first-class cabins are excellent.

Prepaid Advertisements

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FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET. Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed.

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**ROBT. PORTER & CO'S
CELEBRATED
BULL DOG
BRAND
LIGHT ALE
IN PINTS & SPLITS**

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

總編輯并發真言事聞要訪大正論言日宗根本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

We have on many occasions made reference to Hongkong's peculiar interest in the completion of the Hankow-Canton Railway, and commented on the regrettable delay in the forging of this link, which would bring us into direct communication with Central China. The question may again be mentioned and a few facts concerning the reasons for the delay be noted. First of all, it should be recalled that, according to original intentions, the line was to be in full working order by May of this year. In point of actual fact, there is not a foot of metal laid from the Hankow side as yet, so we are informed, while only a few miles of earth-work have been taken in hand. Happily, from the Canton end much better progress has been made, and sections of the line are already opened up.

What are the reasons which have hindered the construction of the roadway from Hankow? At the moment the great obstacle is lack of funds, due to the war making advances of money from the International Banking Group impossible just now. And as long as the war lasts there is, therefore, small probability of the work being pushed forward. But had it not been for typically Chinese mismanagement long before war broke out, we should have seen quite a considerable section of the line laid by this time. The chief factor operating as a brake on forward development has been the constant chopping and changing in the Chinese management. There is now ample evidence that officials have been dropped into the position of Director, not because of any ability to fill the office, but solely because they were suspected of revolutionary sympathies and it was thought that a lucrative post would "keep them quiet." Then, too, there was an unseemly squabble as to where the precise location of the terminus should be, and an additional cause of delay was provided by the protracted bargaining between the Railway and landowners for land required by the Administration along the route to be taken.

All these factors have operated against the progress of this important work, which seems liable to be indefinitely hung up. One by one the purely Chinese difficulties have been circumvented, though the process has been painfully slow, but just when a sound Administration had taken the helm and there were hopes of affairs straightening out, the needed supply of capital from Europe has been cut off. So it looks as if we shall still have to wait patiently for the carrying out of an undertaking in the completion of which Hongkong has a more than passing interest.

Food-Price Problems.

It goes without saying that the public fully appreciate the work which the Food Committee is doing in its endeavour to stop the practice on the part of certain dealers of over-charging for the necessities of life. The lists, as periodically revised, are distinctly helpful to the housewives of Hongkong in keeping a check on their compadres' books. But it is no easy matter to pin the Chinese shopkeeper down to the official price. One of the difficulties may be mentioned to illustrate this point. The official list gives the prices to be charged for several kinds of fish, but insomuch as the average housewife rarely orders, as a general rule, such and such a quantity of "fish," without specifying the particular kind, the wily comrade is able—as he doubtless does—to supply the lowest-priced variety at the highest-listed price. In other words, he charges "No. 1" prices for the most inferior fish and is thus able to escape detection. The same problem is met, in lesser form, in regard to flour and sugar, for the housewife has no means of knowing what is No. 1 (or what is No. 4 grade until, in the case of flour, the commodity is made up in a form ready for consumption). It is not an easy matter with which to deal, but we commend the point to the Food Committee for its consideration.

An Interesting Advertisement.

Our attention has been called to the following advertisement, taken from a paper recently cut from Home:—"Analytical chemist wanted at once, works near London; metallurgy and paints; must be reliable analyst and college-trained; with works experience preferred; salary £150 per annum; a permanent post, but men eligible for enlistment need not apply as they should be serving their country." Whatever else that advertiser may be short of, he is not wanting in cheek; and, with cheek, we seem to detect a certain judicious admixture of hypocrisy. A new-fledged analytical chemist might possibly be glad to take a post at the princely salary mentioned, but the experienced man who accepted it might, in nine cases out of ten, be set down as a member of the "no-user" brigade, or else as a man down on his luck, to whom such an offer is a cowardly insult.

Profiting by the Circumstances of the Hour.

This is not, by a good many, the first instance we have come across of astute firms seeking to balance losses occasioned by war conditions by multiplying their unfortunate employees. We commented, the other day, on the generosity of some business houses in London and elsewhere that have given large sums to the

Prince of Wales' Fund and, at the same time, have contributed towards the general poverty by cutting down either staffs or wages, or both. Here is the same large-hearted spirit again.

The gentleman in want of an analyst converts the advertisement-column into a sermonette column,

tells young men gratuitously

what they ought to be doing, and adds point to his refreshing little homily by asking a man whose education may have cost considerably over a thousand pounds

—and who, if he be really a fully

qualified and experienced man, can ordinarily look to earn, at the very lowest, £300 a year—to work for £150. There is a delightfully Pecksniffian touch about the whole business.

DAY BY DAY.

CHEER GIVES AND TAKES: BY GIVING TAKES THE MOST.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70° fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70° fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due to arrive to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 11 a.m.

Canadian and Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 8/- 16d.

"The Fifth."

To-morrow is Guy Fawkes' Day.

The Monsoon.

The north-east monsoon should set in to-morrow.

Christmas Mail.

The public is reminded that the Christmas parcel mail closes at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Company Meeting.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. is to be held at noon to-morrow.

China Association—Change of Address.

The offices of the China Association have been removed from 159, Cannon-street, to 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

Former Hongkong Governor's Son Killed.

Lieutenant F. W. Des Voeux, who has been killed at the front, was the son of Sir William Des Voeux, at one time Governor of Hongkong.

Silver for Hongkong.

According to the London and China Express, a shipment of

340,000 ounces of silver was

recently made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Marine Examinations.

The following have passed in

the examinations held at the Harbour Office during the month of October:—Ernest Scarle, master; William Brewer, river master; Thomas Francis Doyle, master.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice

Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals

begs to acknowledge with thanks

the following donations to the

funds of the Hospitals:—Lam

Woon-lan, \$50; Tsai Teze-sun,

\$50; S. W. Tsui, \$20.

Prohibited Hours.

At the Marine Court, this

morning, three Chinese were

charged with sailing their boats

in the harbour during prohibited

hours. One of the defendants

was fined \$15 and the other two

were each fined \$10.

Prince of Wales' Fund.

Amongst the further contribu-

tions to the National War

Relief Fund inaugurated by the

Prince of Wales are the

following:—Nippon Yusen Kai-

se, Tokyo, £250; P. & O. S. N.

Company (collected on board s.s. Nankin) £38; Sir William

Treacher £30.

Sir T. Jackson's Sons Wounded.

Amongst the wounded are two

sons of Sir Thos. Jackson, Bart.

The Chairman of the London

Committee of the Hongkong and

Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Captain G. J. Jackson, King's

Royal Rifle Corps, is wounded

and Lieutenant C. S. Jackson,

wounded in the head, arrived in

London some days ago.

DISCHARGED.

The Case Against a Typist.

Before Mr. Wood this afternoon, Amy Macon, a typist, was charged with receiving a stolen

cheque and with conspiring with

divers other persons to obtain by

means of false pretences \$35.93,

the money of the Hongkong and

Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Faithfull appeared to

defend.

Sergeant Murphy informed his

Worship this morning that he

would have to ask for a remand,

when probably he would ask for

the discharge of the accused.

His Worship adjourned the

case until this afternoon, when

he discharged her.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

TURKEY TRIES TO BLUFF.

How We Baptise the New German Troops.

Another example of Turkish

wriggling is provided by the

nature of the Grand Vizier's

"apology" to Russia. It ex-

presses "profound regret," but

at the same time tries to throw

the responsibility for the rupture

on to the shoulders of the Rus-

sians. The attitude is parallel to

that of the prisoner in the dock

who pleaded guilty but was at

pains to add that he "didn't do

it." At first glance it might

appear that Turkey was endeav-

oring to wriggle out of the

unpleasant position in which she

finds herself, but, on looking into

the matter a little more closely, it

becomes evident that the whole

thing is nothing but temporizing

on her part. She is an adept at

time-saving expedients, but on

this occasion she finds Russia in

no mood to fall into the trap;

she has been plainly told that it is

now too late to begin any negotia-

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The orders of the day for tomorrow's meeting of the Legislative Council are—

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914. This Bill will go through all its stages at this meeting.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Nine million five hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars to the Public Service of the year 1915.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club versus the Kowloon Cricket Club, on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Monday, November 9. Play to commence at 10.30 a.m. Tea will be served in the pavilion at 1 p.m.:—R. N. Anderson, D. E. Donnelly, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh-Bennett, A. C. Leith, M. M. Maas, W. Manning, E. J. R. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, R. A. Stokes, R. P. Thurlifield.

OCTOBER RAINFALL.

The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens during the month of October was:—

Date	Inches
1st	.18
2nd	.29
3rd	.01
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	1.21
8th	—
9th	—
10th	—
11th	—
12th	.07
13th	.01
14th	.14
15th	.44
16th	.17
17th	.02
18th	.52
19th	—
20th	—
21st	—
22nd	—
23rd	—
24th	.05
25th	.03
26th	.10
27th	.88
28th	5.00
29th	—
30th	.04
31st	.61
	10.07

THE "BRUMMER."

Germany's 17-inch Siege Howitzers.

In view of the extensive damage which has been done by the German 17-inch siege gun it is not surprising that there should be much public interest in Paris in regard to the nature of this new weapon and its working arrangements.

According to details published, says the Central News, the gun, which is popularly known as the "Brummer," is operated only by engineers specially furnished by Krupps, is diabolically electrically from a considerable distance, its action being such that the operator cannot remain in the immediate vicinity. Its projectile weighs 950 kilogrammes—approximately 2,100 pounds—and on leaving the gun describes a parabola covering a distance of twenty kilometres (12½ miles), and rising to an altitude of 3,600 feet. It is added that the shell, in exploding, emits deadly gases.

The Germans are reported to be manufacturing now a gun of 20.08in.

An American Loan to China. Peking, Oct. 26.—A week ago the Bethlehem Steel Works concluded with the Chiaotungpu a loan for \$2,0,000, a portion of which will be used to pay off the debts of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and the remainder to purchase rolling-stock from Bethlehem Steel Works.

WEI-HAI-WEI'S PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

MAKING READY FOR THE WOUNDED.

Wei-hai-wei, Oct. 24.—The history of Wei-hai-wei under the British flag, if ever it comes to be written, would make something sorry reading—a melancholy record of things begun and not finished! In the beginning Britain was to create a first-class fortress here, a naval base costing £5,000,000 and outrivalling both Port Arthur and Tsingtao. But the expense of the Boer War and the teaching of the prophets of the "blue water" school led our Government to change its views—to put money into ships in preference to "bricks and mortar."

One of our contemporaries, it seems, has a great deal to say on "grand strategy," and on the unavoidable breach of China's neutrality by Britain and Japan in the attack on Tsingtao and the German railway in Shantung. The writer, or writer, argues that Germany was entitled to seize Tsingtao, because Russia and Great Britain did so at Port Arthur and at Wei-hai-wei, respectively. It is as well, even for people who indulge in one-sided logic, to be sure of their facts, and it should be clearly understood that Great Britain has not sacrificed Wei-hai-wei.

THINGS NOT DONE.

Of "things begun but not finished" we may note the defunct Chinese Regiment, which at one time mustered 1,300 men and must have cost over £50,000 per annum: the incomplete fortifications of Liukungtau, on which a good round sum was spent: the unused Transvaal coolie immigration premises, costing, it is said, over £10,000: the Wei-hai-wei gold mines, which the Shanghai investor has every reason to remember! Last, but by no means least, there was the proposed Naval Hospital, the foundations of which were laid and materials collected—but nothing. The "handy man," however, is seldom at a loss in encountering difficulties. The present Naval Sick Quarters—as in the case with a great many of the premises used by Europeans on the Island—are merely adapted Chinese houses. The writer, through the courtesy of Fleet Surgeon R. F. Stark, R.N., had an opportunity of inspecting the Sick Quarters; and it is surprising how much has been done with blocks of native buildings to fit them for the requirements of modern medical work. The hospital proper has its own electric lighting plant, which renders possible the use of an up-to-date X-ray apparatus. The operating room has been rendered thoroughly aseptic, and such serious operations as ones for appendicitis, and the removal of a diseased kidney have recently been performed.

H. M. S. Kennet.

Some of the wounded of the Kennet were landed here in a parlous state. Being too seriously injured to be moved from deck they had to be left as they lay till landed here after a very rough passage. Their condition on arrival can better be imagined than described. One died here, and two others were in a grave condition. One of these had a badly fractured skull, on whom the operation of trepanning was successfully performed. The other was in a state of extreme exhaustion through loss of blood, and his life was saved by the gradual injection into the veins of a saline fluid—10 pints in all! Enough has been written to show how efficient is the medical aid that can be rendered at Wei-hai-wei to our wounded in the attack on Tsingtao—a comparatively small incident in the greatest war of all time, the last desperate effort of dying autocracy and the end, surely, of all government without consent.

The Hospital.

The main block contains the P.M.O.'s office for secretarial work, etc., the operating room, the laboratory, certain small rooms for officers and larger wards for the men—thirty-six beds in all. These wards are simple, but quite efficiently furnished, with every convenience for a sick man. Close to this block is a solidly built three room containing a large supply of medicines, drugs, disinfectants, etc.

HOLDING THE FLAG aloft.

HOW PEGASUS MARINES EARNED FAME.

Cape Town, Oct. 2.—Further official particulars have been received of the action between the British cruiser Pegasus and the German cruiser Konigsberg at Zanzibar.

The Konigsberg approached at full speed at five a.m. on Sunday, and disabled a British patrol boat with three shots. She then opened fire on the Pegasus. Her shooting, which was very accurate, began at a range of 9,000 yards, closing to 7,000.

The British flag was shot away twice, but was held up by hand by marines. Apparently little or no damage was done to the Konigsberg—Reuter.

PEACE TREATIES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE ARE ALWAYS IN A POSITION TO SUPPLY YOU WITH THE BEST OBTAINABLE.

LOCAL & AUSTRALIAN MEATS,
SMOKED FISH, SAUSAGES, HAMS,
BACON, CORNED PORK, CORNED BEEF.

AND
We Import
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST TABLE BUTTER THAT MONEY CAN BUY,

THE "DAISY" BRAND.

PRESIDENT YUAN.

Nine Nations Come into Line.

Washington, September 15.—That Emperor William's reply to the informal peace enquiry of the United States which it is hoped will open the way to end the European war is expected within the next few days was revealed to-night.

The feeling of optimism in administration circles was heightened to-day by the signing of treaties between the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain and China which it is believed will make armed conflict between the United States and these nations almost, if not entirely, impossible."

Settlement by Diplomacy.

The treaties provide that all disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted to a permanent commission for investigation for one year.

Similar in principle to the twenty-two treaties signed with Central and South America and a few European countries, nine-tenths of which have been ratified by the Senate, the four pacts signed to-day are regarded by officials and diplomats here as the most advanced step which the American Government has taken to forward the cause of peace.

Immediately after the conventions were signed, Secretary Bryan despatched telegrams to the American Embassies and Legations in Germany, Russia, Austria and Belgium notifying them of what had occurred and expressing the desire of the United States to sign similar treaties with those countries, all of which have endorsed the principle of the peace plan.

Japan Not In Pact.

Japan alone has not accepted the principle or entered into negotiations, it became known to-day, because of the desire of the Ministry there not to confuse the Japanese public while the alien land controversy is being adjusted.

Members of the Cabinet and administration officials witnessed the signing ceremony in the office of the Secretary of State. Mr. Bryan and personal friends of the Secretary were present.

The Cabinet officers, Ambassadors and Ministers who witnessed the signing of the treaties were given a luncheon at the University club later. Speeches were made there in advocacy of peace, but no direct references were made to the present European war.

Treaty Menu Is Arranged.

As a Cabinet officer said later, the conversation was "entirely neutral." Secretary Bryan arranged the following menu:

Neutral soup, French olives, white radishes, Spanish omelette, English mutton chops, rice croquettes à la Peking, French peas, corn O'Brien, Miami salad, American ice cream, oolong tea.

Will Receive Belgians.

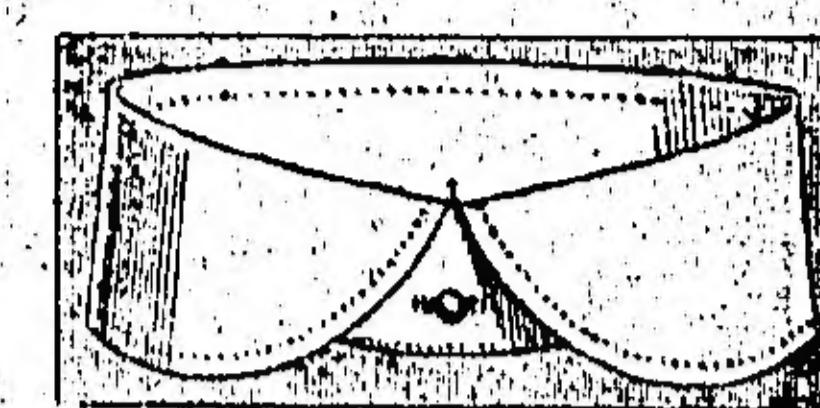
President Wilson, it became known to-day, had made no reply to the messages from Emperor William and President Poincaré of France relating to the use of dum-dum bullets in the war.

The President to-morrow will receive the commission of Belgian officials who have come from their country especially to lay before him their complaint.

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5494	NIGHTS OF GLADNESS	Waltz.
1460	ANSWER to AMOREUSE LOVE'S TEARS	"
1458	TRES CHIC HE'D HAVE TO GET UNDER	One Step.
1463	TANCOLETTE A GOOD FELLOW	Tango.

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MANILA Loongsang Sat., 7th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via S'hai & Weihaiwei Cheongshing Sun., 8th Nov. at d'light
SANDAKAN Chunsang Thur, 12th Nov. at noon
MANILA Yuensang Sat., 14th Nov. at 3 p.m.

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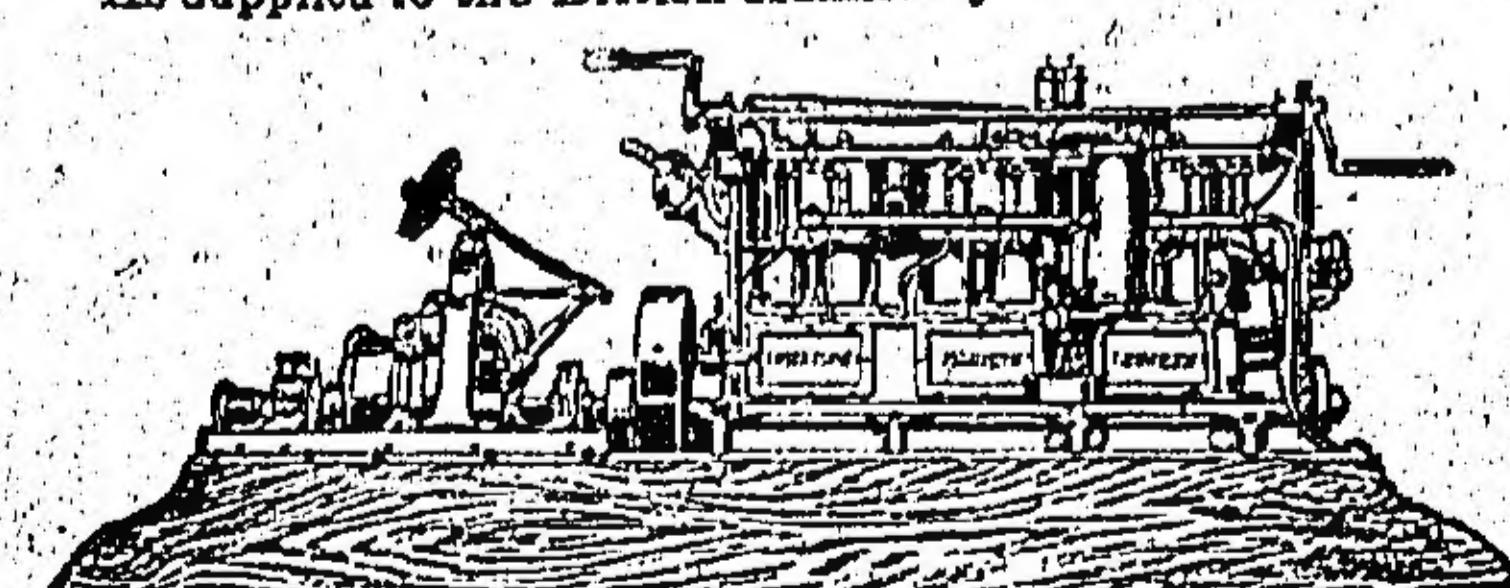
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London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4. Nov.
M'les, L'don A'werp via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	4. Nov.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Nankin	P. & O.	6. Nov.
Marselles, Havre & Liverpool	Phemius	B. & S.	7. Nov.
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Achilles	B. & S.	20. Nov.
London & Genoa via S'pore, &c.	Nellore	P. & O.	25. Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6. Nov.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, etc.	Cyclops	B. & S.	9. Nov.
San Francisco & San Pedro &c.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10. Nov.
Victoria, B.C., & T'via S'hai &c.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	11. Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14. Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24. Nov.
V'ia, B.C., T'via via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	26. Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2. Dec.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	8. Dec.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c. China	P. M. Co.		12. Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	14. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Nuba	P. & O.	6. Nov.
Manila	Haiohing	D. L. Co.	6. Nov.
Manila, Cebu & Illoilo	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7. Nov.
Sh'ai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Chinhua	B. & S.	10. Nov.
Vladivostok via Japan	Nazoya	P. & O.	16. Nov.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Tambow	R. V. F.	16. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18. Nov.
Shanghai and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	18. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	19. Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	20. Nov.
Peking & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjilwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half Q.
Shanghai	Tjipana	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjiboda	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
	Tjitaroem	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

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Tokai Maru Jap. ss. 1,953, 28th Inst.—Milko, 22nd Inst., Coal—M. B. K.	Banri Maru Jap. ss. 3,731, T. Soga, 2nd Inst.—Keelung, Gen. D. & Co.
Hangchow, Br. ss. 999, G. E. Wake, 30th Oct.—Solgon, Rice—B. & S.	Fukin Maru Jap. ss. 3,067, H. Chinkai, 2nd Inst.—Moji, 23rd Inst., Coal—M. B. K.
Phu Nang, Br. ss. 1,200, Haschein, 31st ult.—Haiphong, 26th ult., Gen.—Chinese.	Wakara Maru Jap. ss. 6,327, K. Isamu, 2nd Inst.—Moji, 28th ult., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Patella, Br. ss. 3,501, J. R. Nisbet, 31st ult.—Chinkiang, 26th ult., Balast—A. P. Co.	Elgo, Norw. ss. 875, E. Engleben, 2nd Inst.—Dahli, 26th ult., Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Sungklang, Br. ss. 1,87, J. Robinson, 2nd Inst.—Haiphong, 23rd ult., Gen.—B. & S.	Luchow, Br. ss. 1,220, J. Mathewson, 3rd Inst.—Swatow, 2nd Inst., Gen.—B. & S.
Panama Maru Jap. ss. 3,756, J. Kanac, 1st Inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—O. S. K.	Halmun, Br. ss. 611, Stewart, 3rd Inst.—Swatow, 2nd Inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Chihli, Br. ss. 1,923, Liyoy, 31st ult.—Bangkok, 24th ult., Rice—B. & S.	Loongsaeng, Br. ss. 1,920, W. G. Loosak, 3rd Inst.—Manlin, 31st ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Huo, Fr. ss. 739, A. Cornolinson, 1st Inst.—K. C. Wan, 31st ult., Gen.—A. R. Mart.	Loksang, Br. ss. 975, D. W. Ritchie, 3rd Inst.—Honkoh, 31st ult., Salt—J. M. & Co.
Duneric, Br. ss. 1,211, G. D. Logie, 2nd Inst.—Bangkok, 29th ult., Rice—B. L.	Taiwan Maru Jap. ss. 1,165, Sakai, 3rd Inst.—Hongay, 31st ult., Coal—Order.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

The Chairman on Proper Office Provision.

The annual Licensing Sessions were held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. The Hon. Mr. Olud Sierra presided, others present being the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Mr. H. W. Bird and G. A. Woodcock (Clerk).

The applications were as follows:

Publicans' Licences.—James Harper Tagg, Hongkong Hotel; Robert Herbert North, King Edward Hotel; F. Reichmann, Grand Hotel; George Green, Criterion Hotel; Thomas Reid Nicol, Imperial Hotel; H. Ruttinger, Royal George Hotel; W. Gullagher, Belle Vue Hotel; F. A. Chopard, Alter House Hotel; R. A. Uschmann, Station Hotel.

Hotel Keepers' Adjunct Licences.—P. O. Peust, Peak Hotel; Kackzuki Uyesaki, Tokyu Hotel; Tokuzo Uyesaki, Nomura Hotel; Tei Tsing-wing, Sing Hotel.

Restaurant Keepers' Adjunct Licences.—Ellen H. J. King, Cafe Weismann, Ltd.; Robert Howard, Alexandra Cafe; Kyujin Subarn, Haranoja Hotel; Shiechi Yoshizawa, Yoshizawa Hotel.

The licence of the Grand Hotel was not granted.

Re the Criterion Hotel application, by Mr. George Green, the Chairman said the Board had decided to renew the licence until next year, but he was to warn the applicant that there had been some talk of disturbance there and that if there was any further report of such occurrence it would be a question of withdrawing his licence.

In granting the renewal of the licence of the Royal George Hotel, Kowloon, the Chairman informed the applicant, H. Ruttinger, that it had been remarked that although there was a considerable frontage to the hotel on two roads, it did not possess a proper office which visitors to the hotel could find on going in, near the entrance of the hotel. From the door there was a staircase and a shelf, but there was no office. Anyone going to enquire for a room or a guest, or to ask any question, could not find anywhere to make the enquiry except he went into a room that was apparently a bar.

The applicant:—There is an office there, and it has been in existence for the last three years.

The Chairman:—Where?

The applicant:—Behind the staircase.

The Chairman said there was no office and there was nothing but a heap of rubbish under the stairs.

The applicant:—There is no rubbish at all there, sir; if the Board desire—

The Chairman:—Then dilapidated furniture, and if anyone goes there of an evening to make an enquiry they can find no-one except a Sikh watchman.

The applicant:—There is a man there.

The Chairman:—As a matter of fact the office does not exist and what you call an office is not an office in the general acceptance of the term. You must provide a proper office although it may be necessary to encroach on the room at present devoted to billiards and the bar. That is the condition of renewing your licence.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett:—Do you live on the premises?—Yes, I do. You must have someone who can speak English.

The Chairman:—You must make the office to the satisfaction of the Board, who will probably visit you.

All the other applications were granted, with the exception of

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CANTLIE.

Former Hongkong Surgeon Honoured.

At a meeting held recently in the large hall of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, W., Dr. Cathcart said that he had been approached by a number of those attending classes at the Polytechnic upon the subject of presenting Dr. James Cantlie, F.R.C.S., formerly of Hongkong, with a suitable testimonial for the enormous amount of work he had done, and was still doing, in connection with ambulance work. Dr. Cantlie had cherished a certain scheme for many years, however, and he knew that nothing would be more acceptable to him than help to found a centre for higher training in ambulance work. Dr. Cantlie then explained his scheme, and in accordance with his wishes the following resolution was passed:—That the testimonial to Dr. James Cantlie, in recognition of his lifelong devotion to Ambulance work, take the form of a sum of money towards the foundation of the College of Ambulances and the Humanitarian Corps, to render "First Aid to the Needy, in conformity with the address we have just heard." The headquarters of "The College of Ambulances" have already been established at 3 and 4, Vere-street, W., which Mr. James Boynton, M.P., has lent rent free for twelve months.

FOOTBALL MEETING.

A general meeting of football Clubs is to be held at the Royal Artillery (Victoria) Barracks on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 5.30 p.m. Each Club may send two delegates, and it is very desirable that all Clubs should be suitably represented in view of the importance of the items on the agenda. The following business will be transacted:—

Electioon of teams to membership for current season.

Receive the minutes of the annual general meeting and take any necessary action thereon, including election of Management Committee.

Receive Hon. Treasurer's current financial statement of League finances, and to take any action thereon.

Electioon of Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

NO OWNER.

Packet of "Hardware" Confiscated.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Detective Sergeant Wills made an application for an order for the confiscation of a packet of "hardware" which had been seized at the Hongkong Parcel Express and Storage Company, Duddell Street.

According to the police, the parcel had been there since August last and on examination it had been found to contain a double-barrelled sporting gun, accessories, fifty empty cartridges and 123 rounds of .38 long revolver ammunition. The packet had been consigned from Shanghai to Kwong-Wai Yuen per s.s. Yingchow and had been described as hardware. The owner could not be found for the goods.

The order asked for was made, that of R. A. Uschmann, Station Hotel, Kowloon, which was withdrawn; and the application of Tei Tsing-wing, Sing Hotel, which was held over.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Appointments and Promotions. H. E. the Governor has been pleased to promote 2nd Lt. A. E. Wright and G. Norrington to the rank of Lieutenant to date November 2nd, 1914.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to grant to Mr. J. D. Dubby a temporary Commission as Lieutenant in the H. K. V. C. to date 2. 11. 14.

Joined.

The following men having joined the Corps are posted as follows:—Pte. E. G. Stewart, Pte. R. W. Burns, Pte. F. A. Britton Scouts Co.; Sapper F. J. Dickie Engineer Co.; Pte. C. F. V. Ribbs to Right Section M. G. Co.; Pte. J. Bentley to Scouts Co.; Sapper L. E. Chunnell to Engineers Co.; Pte. F. H. Courtney and Pte. T. A. Longalin Scouts Co.; Pte. H. G. Chamberlain, Signalling Section; Sapper E. C. Morris Engineer Co.; Ptes. W. G. Love and Pte. H. Bates Scouts Co.; Sapper J. C. Gillies Engineer Company; Pte. B. Hurle; Pte. P. J. Jennings; Pte. A. G. Jacobs Signalling Section; Sapper L. J. Blackbourn to Engineers Co.; Pte. J. Stewart to Sapper Barber Section; Sapper W. A. Howells to Engineers Co.; Pte. P. T. Julian to Signalling Section; Gr. J. Miller to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; Pte. T. B. Johnson to Scouts Co.; Pte. S. Hidden to Signalling Section; Gr. G. Garret to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; Sapper J. C. Bell to Engineers Co.; Pte. B. E. Thomas to Signalling Section.

Resignations and Transfer.

Sapper O. D. Gender is permitted to resign dated 16. 10. 14. Gr. N. Lee-Smith is permitted to resign dated 20. 10. 14. Pte. V. H. Galbraith is permitted to resign dated 2. 11. 14.

Pte. J. D. Watt Centre Section M. G. Co. is transferred to Sapper Barber Section to date 9. 9. 14.

Parades.

Parades for to-morrow Thursday 5th instant, 6.15 p.m. Civil Service Co., and Right Section M. G. Co., under Capt. Caulfield. Left Section M. G. Co., under Capt. Armstrong. Senior officers will detail instructors as required.

5.15 p.m. List joined Recruits under Sgt. Major. Signalling Section under Sgt. Blair. Centre Section M. G. Co. and Artillery Battery Bayonet Exercises etc under Sgt. Major Colley D. C. L. I. Two Sections Scouts Co. fall in at Volunteer Headquarters for M. G. Drill and instruction. Remainder Scouts Company under Company Officers.

Detail.

On duty, Group 2. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Capt. Churchill & Lt. Lindsell. Ordnery Officer, Lieut. Lindsell. To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M. G. Co., to-morrow, Civil Service Company. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corp. Ellis; to-morrow Sgt. Barlow.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

A charge of being in unlawful possession of 90 lbs of opium was preferred against a Chinese this morning, at the Police Court, by Revenue Officer Wilden.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Harding and Agassiz, defended.

The case for the prosecution was that a seaman employed on board one of the fire floats was commissioned to carry out the negotiations for the purchase, and through his instrumentality the defendant was secured with the opium in the house.

The case was remanded until Saturday.

WAR ITEMS.

Splendid Australian Equipment. Melbourne, Oct. 2.—As part of the Australian Imperial Expeditionary Force, there will be a motor transport section, upon which no pains are being spared to make it one of the most efficient and excellent branches of the force in petrol-driven vehicles. Over £250,000 have been spent, and more money will be provided to thoroughly equip the unit.

Colonel Legge's first work after his arrival from England to take up the duties of the Chief of the General Staff was the organisation of this mechanical transport. He selected men of high business ability to obtain about 120 motor driven vehicles for ammunition columns, and the divisional supply column. A unit of 200 strong, all picked mechanics and expert drivers, has been secured for the supply column.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moon, who had charge of the Australian Army Services Corps unit in Queensland, has been placed in charge. There will be two motor workshops with the column, two armoured motor cars for convoy purposes, and ten motor cycles. The workshops, which are being fitted at the Newport railway workshops, will contain all the instruments and tools necessary for effecting repairs to motor vehicles. The motive power for driving lathes, etc., will be supplied by the motor engine of the vehicle itself.

Besides the supply branch, there is also being organised, under Colonel Tumbridge, the divisional ammunition, supply column, which will consist of a larger fleet of petrol-driven vehicles than the supply column, and will also include workshops and motor cycles for communication purposes.

Germans Aghast.

Rotterdam, October 2.—The Germans here are aghast at the tone of the latest Berlin newspapers, which are preparing the German people for defeat.

Official messages admit that

the German troops may be compelled to abandon certain places, but ask for suspension of judgement until the result of the combined operations is known.

The Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The announcement of an extensive attack against the German flank is not calculated to relieve anxiety, but we know that the German lines are protected by broad obstacles. Even if fresh French and British forces advance eastward they are bound to encounter scholars which German commanders have withheld in expectation of such advances."

"If I am sent to Germany, I shall be arrested as an English spy, and shall thus get out of the frying pan into the fire."

He added that he had a German wife and had German friends, and probably "some scandal" was responsible for his arrest.

Inquiries proved the truth of his statement that he was a British subject, and it was not possible to detain him further under the Aliens Restriction Act. He was re-arrested outside the prison gates as a spy on the country to which he owed his allegiance.

German Secret Service.

Prisoner, said counsel, first came under the suspicion of the authorities in October, 1911, and it was clear that from then until January this year he had been a spy in the pay of the German Secret Service. The man who was practically his master was named Steinbauer—a member

and organiser of the German Intelligence Department of the War Office. He was also asked to make enquiries about a City firm, and he mentioned a not interesting fact to Steinbauer that he had discovered their office was directly opposite those occupied by the late Captain Stewart, who practised there as a solicitor.

In other envelopes he received

letters addressed to a sailor on one of His Majesty's ships and to a German in Portland Harbour. He afterwards wrote to Steinbauer saying he had posted the letter to the sailor in the West End. He also referred to the arrest of Captain Stewart, and enclosed newspaper cuttings. It

would be shown that he was in constant communication with persons named Kruger and Kramer.

East Coast Defences.

In one letter he drew Steinbauer's attention to a magazine article dealing with East Coast defences, accompanied by a map of the East Coast.

Another letter contained a reference to the Parrott case in

the autumn of 1912 and to other espionage prosecutions. Many letters enclosed accounts of expenditure, and there were receipts for 100-mark notes and £5 bank notes remitted to him. In January last, when he had been asked to make enquiries about Somerton in Somersetshire, he replied that business ties prevented his giving attention to the matter, although he had before been as far as Sheffield on enquiry work, and he asked to be relieved from his engagement.

He accordingly severed his connection with the German Secret Service.

It was interesting to note,

LONDON SPY CHARGE.

Remarkable Evidence at Bow Street.

Carl Gustav Ernst, of Caledonian-road, Islington, was again remanded at Bow street on September 28, charged with an offence under the Official Secrets Act.

The allegation was that he was a paid spy in the German Secret Service, acting through a notorious organiser named Steinbauer.

The correspondence seized contained references to numerous espionage cases at the naval ports.

Mr. S. Yardley Tilley, solicitor, appeared for the accused at the outset, but afterwards withdrew from the case.

Mr. Bodkin, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said the case was a peculiar one, partly because of the way in which it came before the Court.

On August 4 the prisoner was charged with contravening the Official Secrets Act, with a view to his being dealt with under the new Alien Restriction Act. He declared that he knew nothing about it, and described it as a ridiculous charge.

After he was remanded, his deportation was ordered by the Secretary of State, and he was conveyed to Brixton Prison pending a suitable opportunity for him to be sent to Germany. While there, he appealed to the Home Office for release. He stated in his petition that he was absolutely innocent of any crime or felony, that he had not been engaged to do with the Official Secrets Act, and that had the police discovered any documents at his premises they would have produced them at the police-court.

He protested that he was an Englishman, born in London, and had carried on business for sixteen years as a hairdresser in Caledonian-road, where his customers included Sir Peartree and his staff. He was receiving letters for Walter, a former customer, who had left his wife in the lurch.

Spies at the Ports.

The communications sent to him for distribution were addressed to German spies at Chatham, Sheerness, and various other ports, and an extremely useful discovery was a list of the names and addresses of these spies.

The fact that "this wonderfully clever system" was quite well known here was quite unsuspected by the defendant.

Some of the letters opened, under powers which the Post Office authorities possessed, contained references to various espionage cases at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Glasgow, London, and elsewhere.

In a number of them the prisoner was requested to keep an eye on certain persons and find out as much as he could about them, as it was believed that they were connected with the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

He was also asked to make enquiries about a City firm, and he mentioned a not interesting fact to Steinbauer that he had discovered their office was directly opposite those occupied by the late Captain Stewart, who practised there as a solicitor.

In other envelopes he received

letters addressed to a sailor on one of His Majesty's ships and to a German in Portland Harbour. He afterwards wrote to Steinbauer saying he had posted the letter to the sailor in the West End. He also referred to the arrest of Captain Stewart, and enclosed newspaper cuttings. It

would be shown that he was in constant communication with persons named Kruger and Kramer.

Kitchener Bosses Poincaré.

"Lord Kitchener was furious. He made a secret trip to Paris and laid his complaint against the dilatory French commander before President Poincaré and the French war minister. The latter, who was a friend of the general, complained against, refused to punish him. Then Kitchener threatened the president of France with the withdrawal of the British expeditionary forces from the field unless the general were court-martialled."

"President Poincaré, eager to make every concession to Lord Kitchener, forced the resignation of his whole cabinet, which was disposed to back up the war minister in opposition to Lord Kitchener. This was on August 26. A serious crisis in the affairs of the allies was thus averted, and Kitchener triumphed."

Offered to meet Steinbauer in Hull if he came to England.

But that was the last place Steinbauer would wish to visit, for he was perfectly well known by sight in this country.

Formal evidence having been given, the Magistrate ordered a week's remand.

Solicitor Withdraws.

Mr. Tilley said he had received assurances from the prisoner and others that he was an innocent man,

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY,
the 7th November, 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Fine Collection of Antique
China & Curios from Ming to
Towkwang dynasties

comprising:-
5-coloured, 3-coloured Vases,
Bowls, Plates, Jars, Incense
Burners, Figures, etc., etc.

also
Old Bronzes, Pekin Cl. Isonne,
Snuff Bottles and Ornaments in
Jade, Crystal and Agate, etc. etc.

On view from Friday the
6th November, 1914.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Mortgagors
Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received
instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION

on
THURSDAY,
the 12th day of November, 1914
at 3 p.m. at his sales room Duddell
Street Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following
valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria, Hongkong,
viz:-

All those pieces or parcels of
ground situate at Victoria aforesaid
and known and registered in
the Land Office as Section A of
Marine Lot No. 118 and The
Remaining Portion of Marine Lot
No. 118 together with the measures
thereon respectively known
as Nos. 54 and 55 Praya East
and Nos. 52 and 53 Praya East.
Term 999 years. Annual Crown
rent \$18.32 and \$51.32 respectively.

For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES
& MASTER, Prince's Buildings
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagors
or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SAILING
YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hayes Design) with or
without motor. Can be inspected
at any time at Ah King's
Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.
B.S. "MANCHURIA".

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate
delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo
will be landed immediately at consignee's risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered
Friday October 30th, 1914 at noon
will be subject to landing
charges and if undelivered
Monday, November 1st, 1914 at
5 p.m. will be subject to both
landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged
cargo will be examined at
the above Company's godown
at West Point September 31st
1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained
unless accompanied by short delivery
note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignee and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or
before Nov. 27th, 1914, otherwise
they will not be recognized.

B. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
upper and light Refreshments
AT KANDRA CAFE,
Open till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th
3rd Performance Nov. 14th.

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.
General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N.,

in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN,

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

Cafe Night Saturday, November 7th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS SOLD OUT.

PIT STALLS AT \$3 CAN NOW BE RESERVED.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

Third Night Saturday, November 14th.

DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS.....\$3.00

PIT.....\$2.00 (these can now be reserved).

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to holders of Advance Tickets
on October 27th at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH & THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,

The All Powerful Drama—in 2 parts.

"FASCINATION OF THE DANCE"

2,000 feet long.

And a Variety of Very Interesting Films.

FR DAY, 6th November.

A GREAT GALA NIGHT

In aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Local Gentlemen will assist;

also

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Wednesday, 4th November,

THE BALKAN WAR PICTURE

"ADRIANOPE"

the siege and final attack—(1,000 feet).

"THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION" (Feb. 1913).

"THE FOOTBALLER'S HONOUR"

a great sporting drama—Length 3,500 feet.

Saturday, 7th November.

"NICK WINTER & THE MYSTERIOUS BANK"

In 2 parts—Length 3,600 Feet.

NOTICES.



Price: 70 cents a tin.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, October 30, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Ots.	肉食
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut.—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21	是
Corned.—Ham Ngau Yuk	21	咸
Roast.—Shiu	21	烧
Breast.—Ngau Lam	10	胸
Soup.—Tong Yuk	18	汤
Steak.—Ngau Yuk Pa	22	牛排
do.—Sirloin.—Ngau Lau	33	牛扒
Sausages.—Ngau Cheung	26	牛肉
Bullock's Brains.—No. 1	per set 12	牛脑
Tongue, fresh.—Ngau Li	each 50	牛舌
do.—comred.—Ham Ngau Li	60	牛肚
Head.—Ngau Tau	\$1.20	牛肝
Heart.—Ngau Sum	lb. 14	牛心
Hump, Salt.—Ngau Kin	22	牛背
Foot.—Ngau Keuk	each 12	牛脚
Kidneys.—Ngau Yiu	12	牛肾
Tail.—Ngau Mol	20	牛尾
Liver.—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	牛肝
Tripe (undressed).—Ngau To	6	牛肚
Calves' Head & Feet.—Ngau-tsi-tau-keuk	set \$1.20	牛仔
Mutton Chop.—Young Pei Kwat	lb. 28	羊排
Leg.—Young Pei	26	羊腿
Shoulder.—Young Shan	24	羊肩
Saddle...	27	羊腰
Pigs' Cladings.—Chu Chong	27	猪皮
Brains.—Chu No	per set 24	猪脑
Feet.—Chu Keuk	lb. 14	猪脚
Fry.—Chu Chap	16	猪油
Head.—Chu Tau	16	猪头
Heart.—Chu Sam	each 12	猪心
Kidneys.—Chu Yiu	18	猪肾
Liver.—Chu Kon	lb. 30	猪肝
Pork, Chop.—Chu Poi Kwat	26	猪排
Curried.—Ham Chu Yuk	—	肉頭
Leg.—Chu Pei	30	心油
Fat or Lard.—Chu Yau	20	肥
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Young Tsui Keuk	set 60	生口
Heart.—Young Sam	each 8	仔
Kidneys.—Young Yiu	12	仔肉
Liver.—Young Kon	lb. 27	仔肝
Sucking Pigs, to order.—Chu Tsai	22	生牛
Suet.—Bosh Shang Ngau Yau	22	生牛仔肉
Mutton.—Shang Young Yau	27	生牛仔肝
Veal.—Ngau Tsui Yuk	19	生牛仔肺
Sausages.—Ngau Tsui Cheung	20	生牛仔肠
Lard.—Chu Yau	22	火

POULTRY.

	Ots.	生口
Chicken.—Kai Tsai	lb. 30	口仔
Capon, Large, Small.—Sin Kai	20	仔鸡
Ducks.—Ap	24	生鸡
Doves.—Pan Kan	18	南蛋
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 24	蛋
Fowls, Canton.—Kai	lb. 34	南蛋
Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai	28	海蛋
Geese.—Ngo	24	海鸭蛋
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap	each 30	白山海
Hoihow.—Hoi How Pak Kap	25	火
Snipe.—Sha Tsui	each 23	火
Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65	火
Hen, " Na	45	火

FISH.

	Ots.	海鲜
Barbel.—Ka Yu	lb. 18	燕鱼
Bream.—Pin Yu	20	马鲛鱼
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sin Yu	17	淡水鱼
Carp.—Li Yu	22	鲤鱼
Catfish.—Chik Yu	15	带鱼
Codfish.—Man Yu	16	比目鱼
Clams.—Hai	24	蛤蜊
Cuttle Fish.—Muk Yu	18	墨鱼
Dab.—Sha Mang Yu	14	沙丁鱼
Dace.—Wong Mei Lap	15	白条鱼
Dog Fish.—Ti To Sha	12	狗鱼
Eels, Conger.—Hoi Man	13	鳗鱼
Fresh water.—Tam Sui Yu	20	淡水鱼
Eels, Yellow.—Wong Sin	32	黄花鱼
Frogs.—Tin Kai	33	泥鳅
Garoupa.—Shek Pan	45	金枪鱼
Gudgeon.—Chi Yu	18	小公鱼
Pike.—Fa Pao Fong	18	大公鱼
Pom		

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.
Russia.
France.
Belgium.
Austria against Servia.
Russia.
Britain.
France.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men. Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong. Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong. Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong. Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Servia from destruction by Bulgaria.
1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.
1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Servian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Servian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Frostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled.

declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liego.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styx.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgian complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayricourt and Oirey.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads, and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians run Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

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August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Lian, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 65. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 miners. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Halicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikajoff and Riwarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marno.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberthshee, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. Germans left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Rivigny and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Warsaw, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 15.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attack failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M.ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue, sunk by German's batteries in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repelled. Land fighting begins around Tsingtao.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroun surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beaten back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cimeroon River.

Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtao, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the

big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace.

Oct. 21.—Announced that Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flotilla.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commandos under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with German. Belgian Government removes to Hayre in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Ponlopors (Dundan's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshalls, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flotilla.

Oct. 22.—British destroyer Bridger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 23 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy north of Nancy.

Nov. 1.—British destroyer Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 2.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 4.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 5.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 6.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 7.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 8.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 9.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 10.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 11.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Torpedo story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive.

Nov. 12.—H.M.S. Minerva bombs Akaba, which is evacuated.

Commercial.

Reduction of Tea Duties in China. The Peking Government Gazette contains the following abridged text of Mr. Liang Shih-yi's Memorial on the Reduction of the Tea Duties, with the Presidential Mandate in reply thereto:—Ten is one of the chief articles of export and in recent years there has been a speedy decrease in the trade. According to Customs reports that for 3rd year of Hsuan Tung was... 1,033,000 piculs

1st year of Re-public... 958,000
2nd year of Re-public... 825,000

Therefore there is a decrease of 7 per cent between the export of the third year of Hsuan Tung and that of the first year of the Republic and 14 per cent between that of the second year of Hsuan Tung and the first of the Republic. Though the chief cause of the drop is to be found in the unsatisfactory method of making, yet just it is also due to adulteration by dishonest merchants who give rivals in other countries no opportunity to discredit China's tea by describing it as unwholesome. The result is that the trade of a naturally excellent article is now eclipsed by India and Ceylon teas. In his opinion the high rate of Customs and other duties is also one of the causes. With a view to reviving the trade he suggests that the present Customs rate, which is Tls. 1.25 per picul, shall be reduced to Tl. 1.00 per picul. The shortage in the revenue from this source will be \$200,000 a year, which will not affect the payment of foreign loans and indemnities. With regard to the prohibition of adulteration he suggests that a department shall be established in every port where tea is exported and that a special officer shall be appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to examine every chest of tea before it is sent out of the country. Tea adulterated, or not of the right colour, or having disagreeable odours shall be confiscated and in case of lighter irregularities fines shall be exacted from the guilty person. The methods of making and packing tea shall be improved, and advertising and the establishment of branch houses in foreign countries shall also be encouraged. The President in his rescript sanctions the reduction of duty charges in consideration of the difficulties of the Merchants and instructs the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to draft and carry out measures relative to the improvement of manufacturing methods and the preventon of adulteration with inferior materials.

Shanghai Exchange Circular.
Messrs. Maitland and Fearn's report for week ending the 21st October, 1914, states:—The London price of Silver at 22.15-16d. shows a drop of .9-16d. during the week, and our local rate for T/T on London has responded by a drop of 3d. to 2/2d. At this rate we are 3d. below the accepted parity of Silver, but this parity is based on a formal scale of charges, and makes no allowance for additional "War risk" or increased freight. The parity also refers to London Standard Silver, which is 2 per cent. higher than Sycee. Exchange business has again been of the "hand to mouth" description in both Imports and Exports. For the present it is difficult to obtain T/T on London for early delivery, but better than current rates is obtainable for forward. Our stock of Sycee amounts to Tls. 50,300,000, Mexican \$19,410,000, The Tanah Merah Estate Ltd.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Tanah Merah Estate, Ltd., was held at Shanghai at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkhill and Sons, on October 28. Mr. C. R. Burkhill, who presided, said:—The directors regret they are unable to recommend a dividend, but they feel sure that shareholders will agree with them that in the present circumstances it is not advisable to do so. At the outbreak of war, shipments were held up in Singapore, and although they have now been resumed and the market price in London is fairly well maintained a long continued war will make the future very problematical, and

the directors feel that it is safer not to pay a dividend. The accounts call for little comment. The sum of Tls. 31,783.38 has been spent on development as against Tls. 47,487 last year. Buildings, etc. show an addition of Tls. 8,420.93, being the cost of new bungalow for the manager and furniture for same, set of permanent cooling lines in smoke house. Ample depreciation has been allowed and from the report you will see that the directors propose to write this item down to Tls. 5,000, which is inside the actual value. Sundry debtors are amounts due for rubber shipments made. Sundry creditors, Shanghai, consist of directors' and auditor's fees and general managers' remuneration unpaid. Sundry creditors, Singapore, include amounts due at estate for buildings, labour, and sundries. Loans are at call and are fully secured. Regarding the profit and loss account, the profit for the year amounts to Tls. 7,283.80 of which Tls. 4,134.34 consists of interest on loans. The rubber account has been debited with 10 per cent of general, and Shanghai charges and depreciation, although we are tapping less than 5 per cent of our total number of trees. The total amount now at credit of profit and loss account amounts to Tls. 49,863.88, and the directors do not propose to carry all of this forward, as by the time the estate is fully in bearing this sum will not be represented by the present liquid assets but will be invested in the development of the estate. In addition to writing down buildings, etc., already referred to, the directors propose to write Tls. 25,000 off development account and to carry forward Tls. 18,000.21. The estate is quite clean, and has made good progress during the year, the visiting agents' reports being quite satisfactory. The growth of the trees owing to the estate having formerly been used for tapioca, is somewhat retarded but further maturing has been done which appears to have had good effects. Labour has been ample for our requirements, the weeding being done by the Government railways having earned the warm approval of the Chinese press generally. The *Eastern Times* voices this sentiment in a representative spirit. The reduction, says that paper, ought to prove a great boon to our merchants whose export trade has been so much hampered by the war. The source of imported goods is being limited day by day and the encouragement now given to native commodities will doubtless confer a great benefit on all classes of the people.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E.S. Knottentebel T.H.
Alport C.M. Koekx Capt & Mrs.
Anderson Mr. & Mrs. Lambert E.B.
Athol L Langston A
Arnold C.P. Lawrence Sister
Backhouse J.H. Lloyd G.T.
Ballister Mrs. Macdonald J.
Bannan F.C. Macdonald J.R.
Bate E.R. MacIntosh Capt &
Bellison, Mrs. E.R. Mrs.
Bent C.D.J. MacIntyre Mr. and
Dena, G.A. Mrs. N.
Bergen Cyan Mans M.R.R.
Beswick Mr. & Mrs. Marriott, Dr. O.
C.W. Bishop Mr. & Mrs. Marshall W.L.
A. Black W.M. Matheson, Mrs. R.
Blister J.H. Matheson, Miss M.
Bredhoff C.H. McWilliams C.F.
Brooke C.B. Morecki, J.
Brownlow E.O. Moyer G.E.
Bourbel Mme de Middleton G.B.
Cambridge A.J. Miller W.P.
Carton Mrs. Mody J.H.N.
Clarke W.E. Moore James
Clayton, W.E. Morrison W.J.
Coleman Dr. A.L.F. Musso
Course Arthur Newton D.
Crocker J.H. Ordron A.W.
Donnison Mr. & Mrs. Pentreath Mr. & Mrs.
J.N. Douglas D.S.B. Pierce Mrs. G.D.
Douglas Mrs. Preston A.M.
Dowley W.A. Purvis A.
Duckworth F.T. Ray, E.H.
Duocastel Mr. & Mrs. Ray, Miss F.
L. Duffy Miss, M.E. Schlueter H.
Ebensfeld Mr. & Mrs. Schneider A.W.
H.O. Smyth F.
Evenson E. Sorenson A.B.
Forster L. Square Miss A.
Gibb J. Steckmest S.
Gould J. Strahan Mr. & Mrs.
Grandier A.J. Thompson A.
Hall Capt. T.P. Tyron J.H.
Handley Peggy H. Underwood Mrs. J.M.
Hamblin W.F. Walker Capt H.A.
Harper J.S. Warren E.J.T.
Howett Hon. Mr. E. Watkins C.E.
A.C.M.G. Watson L.
Hodges W.J. White F.W.
Holmes Miss A.A.S. Whitmarsh Mr. and
Hunter R. Mrs. F.J.
Hutchinson D.L. Williamson Mr. &
Innes R. Mrs. N.
James B. Wood G.G.
Jones M.T. Wood G.J.
Joseph R.M. Wolfe H.D.
Knottentebel Mrs. C. Wright Mr. & Mrs.
P. Jonker G.A.

HOTEL LISTS.

Peak Hotel.

Armstrong Mr. & Mrs. Jones Lee
W. Koch Mr. & Mrs.
Backhouse Linton A.R.
Beard McMunn Major
Bowen Major & Mrs. Mitchelmore Mr. &
Brodier Mrs. Mrs. E.V.
Carneford Mr. & Pease Mr. & Mrs.
Mrs. Penning
Carey M. Potts P.
Caselli Mr. & Mrs. Plummer J.I.
Coppin Mr. & Mrs. Pynne Major
Cousland Room Egg Comdr.
Cowen Capt & Mrs. Sharp Mrs.
Ellis Mrs. Sinclair A.
Eriksen Mrs. Skinner Miss
Folchaine Major Scott C.
Gibbons F.W. Smith Mrs.
Gibson Mr. & Mrs. A. Soneson
Hale D. Stewart G.F. Mr. &
Hall Lt.-Col. G. Mrs.
Grissell Weston Mr. & Mrs.
Hardman Mrs. Whittle Capt and
Haselton F.A. Mrs.
Horbrander Mrs. Wicks Rev & Mrs.
Horbach Mr. & Mrs. Wilson E.
Humphreys Major Wilson C.
Iles Lt.-Col. H.W. Young

HOTEL LISTS.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond Mrs. R. Lennox J.
Arnold J. Mayne C.W.O.
Bailey A.D. Morita Condar
Budge W. Murphy H.
Dross Dr. G.T. Pasmore Mrs. W.C.
Fischer F. Pike Mrs. S.
Foy Mrs. A. Ramsey Mrs. R.A.
Gens Mr. & Mrs. Rosser Mr. & Mrs.
Hollingsworth A.H. Sibley Dr.
Hunt L.S. Skele N.J.
Hutheson G. Smith Mrs. D.G.R.
Joseph J. Soper O.H.
Karsdorp D.W. Stephens W.A.
Kraft Mr. & Mrs. Sylvester Mrs. E.
Krebs Mrs. W.G. Thompson Mrs.
Lauretson Mr. & Mrs. Underwood Mr. and
Lunox Miss Mrs. J.H.

HOTEL LISTS.

Grand Hotel.

Allen F. Gibbs A.W.D.
Bond C. Reynolds
Boudewijns G. Roggeveen
Buchanan Mr. & Mrs. Sanderson R.
Crew Mr. & Mrs. A.B. Wiseman C.
Emanuill Miss E. Wright S.H.

HOTEL LISTS.

Carlton Hotel.

Ballantine Mr. and Morris E.C.
Mis. B.A. Paul S.
Barries C. Pennell W.V.
Bentley R. Riggs A.
Bentley Mr. & Mrs. Sainty P.
Cave H.E. Scofield W.H.
Crombie Lt. Col. Silvers M. & Mrs.
Everingham C.H. Swigg C.V.
Fulcher O.W. Tall Mrs.
Garnett E.F. Watling Mr. & Mrs.
Grandy A.J. Whalley E.B.
Holloway H.D. Wilton D.C.
McKinstry Rev Wm.

HOTEL LISTS.

King George Hotel.

Anderson Con Gen. Evans-Jones L. and
G.E. Mrs.
Black Dr. & Mrs. G. Kent Mr. & Mrs.
Dr. Kent Master
Bolles Mr. & Mrs. Logan W.
Breen M.J. Mitchell E.I.R.
Carleton A.E. Nixon F.C.
Hoover Hon. Mr. E. Thomas H.P.
A.C.M.G. Watson L.
Dowdell D.E. Davison R.J.
Elliott J.M. Dryden Rev Mr.
Fielder B.E. Stoeche Mrs. G.
Filkirk Miss D. Shields A.J.
Forster Mrs. Mrs. Simeon Mrs. & Mrs. E.T.
Grimeshaw Mr. & Mrs. Sutton P.
Hodgson A. Thomas H.P.
Harrison T.L. Wiggin J.V.
Hoover Mr. & Mrs. van der
Hertel O.H. Watkins C.E.
Hoover Mr. & Mrs. Webster H.W.
Huyley F. O'Meara Wilson J.W.
Jonker G.A.

NOTICES

In Assets, Income, Net Surplus, Business in Force,
New Business the

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Is the leading Life Company of the Dominion.
Outside of Companies issuing Industrial policies, the Sun
Life of Canada is doing the largest life business in the
British Empire.

Funds Exceed £1,000,000.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR SOUTH CHINA, DES VIEUX ROAD, (POWELL'S BLDG.).

MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. **IZAL** because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.**IZAL**—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—in the pioneer modern high power germicide.

Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

MIXES equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.


TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the 25th November, 1914, at the General Manager's office, Hongkong, on Thursday, the 5th November, 1914 at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th October to the 5th November, 1914, both days inclusive.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., General Managers

Hongkong, 26th October, 1914.

NOTICES

NOTICE:

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

A.S. WATSON & Co., Limited

have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. W. & A. Gilbey's

Wines & Spirits.

A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Stores and Shipchandlers, Nos. 35 and 37, King Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

AMERICAN DENTISTR PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements to Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examination. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokio.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI, 34 Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street). Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French remedy for all rheumatism. Thousands of ladies always keep a box of these pills in their pockets. If any one suffers from any form of rheumatism, let him take one of these pills daily. All Complaints and Diseases will then disappear.

MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be paid on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund 30,000,000

Interest Liability of

Proprietors £1,200,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches

Antung-Kien

Bouby

Calcutta

Canton

Dairen

Fengien

Haikin

Honan

Honolulu

Kobe

Liao-Yang

Liaochin

Lyons

Tingtau

Nanking

Newark

Nanking

Nanking</

WAR FROM THE AIR.

French and German Services.

All theories—regarding the respective merits and demerits of aerial craft are being put to a practical test in this war. The use of quickfiring guns for attacking enemies' aeroplanes has not been fully tested; wireless telegraphy from aeroplanes will be developed; night-flying will be extensively practised; and the various systems of signalling from an aeroplane to a friendly force below will be adopted. Among these latter practical tests in the present war, it is difficult to say what number of systems is one making use of smoke to escape, presenting most formidable one. The dirigible balloons are a minor quantity compared with the German fleet. France has never shown great faith in the heavier-than-air type of craft. But she has on order half-a-dozen aerial "Dreadnoughts" of 20,000 cubic metres capacity, now building in the Clement-Bayard and Astra establishment. These are reported to be wonderful productions, fitted with four motors of 120-h.p. each. Unfortunately, they are not likely to be ready in time for any service in this war. France has, however, a number of airships which have either been sent to the frontier, or are stationed in places where they are likely to be most serviceable.

The French aeroplanes are of a light, speedy class, differing from the Germans, which are, for the most part, heavier, with a greater range of operation. Farman, Blériot, Morane-Saulnier, Breguet, Pionier, and Nieuport are the types most employed. All these factories were put under military control on the declaration of war, and the workmen are being kept there, instead of joining the troops. Similar steps were taken with regard to the aeroplane motor factories. Gnome, Auzon, Renault, Le Rhône, Caudron-Uane, and other establishments are guarded by troops, and working under military supervision, it being forbidden to deliver goods to private customers.

The manufacturing facilities of France are so great that, whatever the losses, the number of aeroplanes can be maintained at the same standard, as prior to the outbreak of hostilities. In this respect, France has an undoubted advantage over Germany, despite the activity of the latter nation during the past few years.

While Germany has done everything possible to encourage flying, and by a system of prizes has succeeded in securing the world's height and endurance records, her men, on the whole, are not as skilled and do not possess the initiative of the Frenchmen. There are hundreds of military pilots whose names are unknown to the general public. In addition, there is a big group of professional and exhibition flyers, all of whom have enlisted for service. Men such as Pogoud, Gaillaux (who leaves Sydney shortly for France), Chevillard, Garios, Silmet, Verrières, Ademars, Vidert, Gilbert, and Renault have proved their skill in a marked and reckless manner. Some of them are already risking their lives in conjunction with British airmen on active service. The alleged exploit of Gurris flying into a Zeppelin and destroying both it and himself is said to be devoid of foundation, but it is the kind of exploit both he and scores of others of the French aviators are capable of accomplishing.

Many schemes and theories

SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the war all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Post Office, for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILED LETTERS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PAC-KETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR VALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY:—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALEXANDRIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBYA) TRIPOLI.

Finally, there is a travelling motor workshop capable of carrying out any repairs. It is certain that, were they not efficiently backed up by suitable types of motor vehicles, such as those employed in the French army, aeroplanes could not render a tithe of the service expected of them.

The motor vehicles also give first aid in case a machine is brought down in a dangerous position. The motor lorry, with an average speed of 20 to 25 miles an hour, hurries to the scene of the accident, and either carries out the repairs on the spot, or puts the disabled aeroplane on the float, and tows it home.

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Finally, there is a travelling motor workshop capable of carrying out any repairs. It is certain that, were they not efficiently

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